Amnsemente.

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BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Highwayman.
CARNEGE HALL-2-Concert.
CARINGE HALL-2-Concert.
CARING-S:10--In Gay New-York.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Poupee.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE - S:16 - The Conquerors.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE - S - Love Finds the Way

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S-Love Finds the Way
and A Bu of Old Chelsea.

GARDEN THEATRE—S-15—The Master.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S-What Happened to Jones.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S-15—Lord Chumley.

MERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S-15—Monte Carlo.

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KEITH'S—Noon to 11 n. m.—Vaudeville.

The Bride-Elect. UCKERBOCKER THEATRE S.15 The Bride Elect. STER & Elat'S S-Vandeville. 2:15-8:30-The Moth and the Flame. SQUARE GARDEN-2-8:15-Buffale Bill's

Wild West.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DENIGN—Day and evening—Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

OLYMPIA—3:15—Primrose & West's Minstrela.

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New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A Cabinet council in Spain, presided over by the Queen Regent, decided to convoke the Cortes on April 20, or five days earlier than the date set for its assembling; the Queen Regent signed the decree of convocation; Foreign Minister Gullon was instructed to draw up a note to the Powers setting forth the attitude of the United States; General Weyler arrived in Madrid. —— The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Madrid. — The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo are expected at the Cape Verd Islands to-day. — A revolutionary demonstration in Valencia was suppressed by the police. — All negotiations for the sale of the cruiser Garibald: by Italy to Spain have been suspended, owing to international reasons of neutrality.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session Senate: The Cuban intervention resolution re-ported from the Foreign Relations Committee was discussed for six hours, the speakers being Senators Turner, Hoar, Turple, Gray and Fair-banks; attempts to fix a time for taking the ask for a continuous session to-day.

House: The only business of importance was the passage of a bill settling the title to lands in the Indian Territory. vote failed; Chairman Davis said that he would

in the Indian Territory.

DOMESTIC.—It is reported in Washington that another movement among the European Powers for mediation between the United States and Spain is under way. —— General Lee's testimony and that of Captain Sigsbee and other officers before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are published. —— The text of the Spanish Minister's note of last Sunday is made public. —— The plan of the War Department, in case of war with Spain, is to call out 50,000 in case of war with Spain, is to call out 50,000 men for home defence and 50,000 to invade Cuba. — The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo, made preparations to leave Washington and to turn the Spanish Legation archives over to the French Ambassador.

French Ambassador.

CITY.—The cruiser New-Orleans, recently purchased in England from the Brazilian Government, arrived with the cruiser San Francisco.

The Union League Club heartily indorsed the President's Cuban policy.

The Huguenot Society of America had a dinner at Delmonico's, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes.

Seventeen nurses of the Postgraduate Hospital Training School received diplomas at the school's commencement.

The woman cashier of the firm of Higgins & Seiter, china dealers, was held up in the firm's store by a masked robber, who secured from her a large sum in cash and secured from her a large sum in cash and checks. —— A number of knit goods manufacturers signed an agreement to dispose of their plants to a central association as the first step toward combining their interests. —— Stocks were dull and fractionally higher.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by clearing weather. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 53%.

THE RENATE WAITS.

The present attitude of Congress, or of the Benate in particular, may seem a bit surprising to those who look merely upon the surface of things and take all things at their face values. A week ago we were given to understand, as we had been for many weeks, that Congress was anxious and ready to act upon the Cuban question without an hour's delay. All that was wanted was for the President to get out of the way. Let him cease his futile diplomacy, men and turn the case over to Congress, and within twenty-four hours decisive action would be taken. The President did so on Monday last, At least he remitted the whole case to Congress for its action, with his own definite recommendations, which Congress could accept or not, as it pleased. According to the talk of the more aggressive element in Congress and the press. both houses should on Monday afternoon have adopted a declaration of war.

The actual result has been far different from that. The House of Representatives deliberated for a day, and then adopted a resolution exactly agreeing with the President's suggestions. The Senate is still more deliberate, although hitherto it has been deemed the more aggressive and hasty body on this topic. While the House was adopting its resolution with only the briefest of debates and with substantial unanimity, the Senate found itself divided in sentiment over two major resolutions, with a small but influential party in favor of a third. No action was taken that day, nor the next. Some may be taken to-day, but that is by no means certain. The promise of instant action is not fulfilled nor to be fulfilled. To say that is not to reproach the Senate, but rather to commend it. When some one else is carrying the burden it is easy to cry out for haste. But when the burden is laid upon one's own back he walks deliberately and circumspectly. That is the part of common-sense. In the present case it is the part of patriotism. There is no such thing as doubting the zeal of the Senate. That has been proved many a time. It has again been shown in the brilliant, aggressive report made by Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Having made and heard that literal bugle-blast, the Senate can well afford to proceed with the utmost circumspection. If it is waiting, it is doing so in the interest of jus-

tice and honor. Nor is such waiting waste of time, from the most militant point of view. Mr. Frederick W. Seward well reminds us in the letter printed in another column of this paper that the Govern ment and the Nation have not been procrasti nating in all these weeks which some have en dured with so little patience. We have not been at war, but we have been diligently ing the art of war and putting ourselved condition to wage war, if necessary, in the most effective fashion. Spain sees it. Every haps, better than any other. It may well be that she will, as Mr. Seward predicts, get out of Cuba just as soon as she realizes that she must. And she is certainly getting nearer and nearer to that realization every day-even while the Senate waits. But if she does not yield, then this waiting will make us all the better able to compel her to do so. A day more or less matters little, but a battle lost or won would matter much. And every day of waiting makes the winning of every battle the more probable. The side that is a sure winner can afford to take time enough for considerate action.

SENATOR HOAR'S APPEAL.

In speaking to the Cuban resolutions before the Senate yesterday Senator Hoar again did honor to himself and a service to his country. His plea for deliberate action was not an abandonment of the Nation's interest and the cause of humanity. He did not seek to lead a retreat from the position which the people of the United States, following their patriotic, steadfast and sagacious President, have taken and mean to hold. The wise and venerable Senator from Massachusetts does not doubt that there are dreadful wrongs to be redressed and that war may soon prove to be the only means of redressing them. But he is not yet convinced that war is inevitable. He urges that the irrevocable decision has not yet been made, and that while deliberation is still possible it should be exercised.

There are many who will not agree with Senator Hoar that by any further act of conciliation or restraint on our part a resort to force can now be honorably avoided. If we understand public sentiment, the wellnigh universal belief is that the moral responsibility has been completely devolved upon Spain, and that she must provide the only possible escape from war. But when the Senator, addressing the body to which his membership has long added distinction, but speaking to the whole country, prays that war, if it must come, shall be decreed by the warmaking power and entered upon by the Nation with the solemnity befitting the most momeutous act which organized society can perform, he utters words to which no man of reason and honor can afford to be inattentive. It is in truth task of determining the course to be pursued in this crisis of National history in the mood in which a righteous tribunal prepares to do justice, and to execute that task with equal firmness and tranquillity. Such an exhibition of turbulent passions as that by which the House stained its record on Wednesday does not Illustrate but contradicts the temper of the country. It is a deep affront to that great, serious, selfrespecting, God-fearing majority of the American people by whom in a good cause the Nation will always be made invincible.

There is no need of passionate declamation in Congress to tone public sentiment up to the pitch of a just war. The country is already resolved to endure all pecessary sacrifices, to expend its blood and treasure freely and gladly and never to yield. The liberation of delirious emotions is not required to stimulate the martial arder of our sailers and soldiers. They will be faithful to the uttermost, and wherever they are summoned into action "there will be kin-"dled on their faces that supernatural light of "battle which never burns in vain." What the dignity, the welfare and the purpose of the American people now demand from their representatives in Congress is a calm, sober, decorous performance of duty, responding to a profound sense of public care. For the justification of a decision so made and declared they can safely rely upon the immutable verdict of history.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS.

The "certain condescension in foreigners" of which Mr. Lowell wrote so trenchantly seems wellnigh as persistent as original sin. Sometimes for a space concealed, it crops out on the slightest provocation, and in a crisis like the ish statesmen, should resort to the proverbial proportion of the wars of history have been being attorney was to be expected and not altogether deprecated. Insults from the partisans of Weyler and Marote are the highest compliments that could be desired by any nation that does not wage war by murdering children and restored to the much-vexed neighboring island, violating women. But that serious journals in enlightened countries should abandon argument for railing-well, it is to be accepted with some wonderment that such authorities should make such exhibitions of themselves, and with goodhumored forbearance, just because it is really not worth while to disturb one's equanimity over it. Better far is it to keep the nerves calm and the liver in good working order.

If it were not a pity to see representatives of great nations so stultifying themselves, in their querulous carping, it would be vastly entertaining. One might wonder, for example, why any rational man should have acquiesced in Russia's forethle intervention in the domestic affairs of the Turkish Empire in 1877, and should now object to this country's intervention in Cuba, under immeasurably stronger provocation and more urgent need. Russia intervened then to restore peace and order and to stop the barbarities of war, although Turkey was making far better progress toward suppressing the rebellion and was doing it far more humanely than Spain has been doing in Cuba. There is not an argument in justification of Russia's action that does not apply with equal force to that of the United States. Yet Russian papers that uphold the former as just and right are denouncing the latter

in intemperate terms. Or take the case of Creta. It is a Turkish province as much as Cuba is a Spanish colony. A part of its people rebelled against the imperial Government. The latter undertook to reduce them to order, by methods far more effective and humane than those of Spain in Cuba But the Powers intervened and sent their fleets to prevent Turkey from settling her own domestic affairs. They agreed, in solemn concert, that in so doing they were acting with all possible regard for international law and for the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. But when the United States proposes to act similarly in the case of Cubs there are those who hold up hands in horror at the illegality and discourtesy of the act. Truly, these be fellows of infinite

British Exchequer declared it was Great Britain's intention to continue her intervention in the domestic affairs of China, even, should need be, at cost of war with all the world. That utterance was received in every Chancellerie of Europe as an entirely proper one, entitling its maker to higher esteem than ever as a brave, dignified and courteous statesman. But when the President of the United States announces the intention of this country to intervene in Cuba on exactly similar grounds, there is a shaking of heads and a shrugging of shoulders at the "crudeness" of our "shirt-sleeves diplo-

macy." Why? "Gentle shepherd, tell me why?" On the whole, it is chiefly diverting. Our European criticasters may or may not be in earnest. It really does not matter. Their carpings will provoke in this country only smiles of amusement. Or if they should become more than carpings, this Nation is ready at any time to match a Talleyrand with a Monroe, a Metternich with a Seward. For nothing in human affairs is more certain than that this Nation will stroke of work done here, in Army or Navy, is | pursue the course dictated by its walfare, by stronger friend than General Lee, and the Sena-

meddlings. It prizes and desires always to enjoy the goodwill and approbation of the other civilized peoples of the world, and it aims always to be worthy of them. But if they be withheld, in captious inconsistency, it can get along very well without them. It sees no terror in the cold shade of monarchical displeasure, nor dreads the condemnation of those who are already self-convicted of self-contradiction.

ENROLL.

To-morrow will be the first day of enrolment under the new primary law, the supposed date of to-day having been changed by a decision of the Chief of the Board of Elections. There is no higher duty devolved upon the citifunctions as an elector and see that the sible is worthly and honestly conducted. The first step in the performance of civic duty is enrolment, by which alone under our party system can the government be influenced. At this time, when a National crisis awakens patriotic feelings, it should be the care of every man to do his individual duty by the State. If he does not, he has no right to expect that others will do theirs and fight for him on land and sea when he will not even sign his name or walk a block for the common welfare.

All Republicans who desire that their party should be representative of the sentiment of Republican voters should take pains to enter their names on the official rolls. Do not send the statements to the Organization Committee. That has been superseded, and the proper custodian is the Bureau of Elections. The machine asks people to send the blanks, after being filled out, to it, but when a law has been passed to end its control over enrolment it is surely not fitting to offer it a first-rate chance to suppress the names of all but its own adherents. Such suppression is now its chief opportunity for fraud without becoming entangled with the penal code. If it has the forwarding of the statements it can sift them to suit itself. The proper way to enroll is to fill out the statement furnished by the committees and put it immediately, by mail or messenger, in the hands of the officials charged by law to receive it.

the imperative duty of Congress to approach its any desired information, at the offices of in Brooklyn; at the Solingen Building, at One-The Bronx; at the Village Hall, Stapleton, in least important duty of a voter.

NO HERRINGS ON THIS TRAIL.

Let there be no mistake about the earnesiness of this Government in the prosecution of its Cuban policy. There will be no turning back, no turning aside. Nothing will divert it from its purpose. Nothing, it is well believed, will be able to check its course. There are other things to be attended to, no doubt, at home and abroad. American interests in China are to be safeguarded. Claims against Turkey for wrongs to Americans in Armenia are to be pressed. But none of these can play the part of a herring dragged across the trail. All of them put together will not suffice to check the movement for better things in Cuba.

The pursuit may not be precipitate. Deliberation is not delay, nor is circumspection cowardice. Nemesis was often represented with wings, but they were wings of victory rather than of speed. The world knows her to be leaden-footed. But she never misses her quarry. There can be no better exemplar for a present it flourishes like a green bay tree. That | for war. Any man "invested with a little brief the Spanish press, and even commanding Span- authority" can bring on an actual war. A large

Government that seeks to execute exact justice. Any fool can jump up and down and scream wicked men. It takes a great man to conduct great causes to successful issue in either peace or war. That in this present trying case peace would be kept in this peace-loving land, and be has earnestly been hoped and striven for. That has been a part of the Government's aim, not, unless in the last desperate solution, to be aban doned. But if the peace must be broken, the final purpose of this Government will not be changed. To the pursuit of honor and justice it is committed. From that pursuit it will never, within the bounds of human possibility,

PEACE, NOT VENDETTA.

People who are urging that the United States should couple recognition of the so-called Cuban Republic as a sovereign Power with intervention to give peace and freedom to the Cuban people should bear in mind the objects which we as a civilized Nation are to accomplish in Cuba. Then they should give serious thought to the statements of Consul-General Lee as to the necessity for humanity's sake of having a free hand in Cuba not only to drive out the Spanish oppressor, but to calm the savage passions awaked in others by his oppression.

The most ardent sympathizer with Cuba cannot question the fairness and friendliness of testimony before the Senate Committee since his return show that he desires intervention, believes in the Cubans and longs to see them free and independent. Some even among those who are quite prepared for war as the only way to end the suffering in the Island are inclined to think General Les rather too much of a Cuban partisan in his utterances for a semidiplomatic officer of the United States. Certainly he is inclined to view the Cuban Government with all possible favor. Yesterday to the Senate Committee he spoke well of it, explained its lack of settled habitation as in no way detracting from its respectability, and yet he is strenuously opposed to the recognition of the republic, much as he hopes for its final establishment. And his reasons must appeal to us with peculiar force, since if we enter Cuba it will be for the avowed purpose of stopping barbarities and bringing peace and prosperity to a distracted people.

General Lee thinks that there is great danger that if the insurgents were to have a free hand in Cuba through our expelling the Spanish Army they would carry on a campaign of vengeance against the families of persons identified with the Spanish cause. This fear is not unnatural. The insurgents have suffered cruelly, their noncombatant relatives have been persecuted, and it is not in human nature-Latin human nature at any rate-not to be moved to vengeance for such outrages. And yet such feuds are exactly what the United States must prevent. We are not going to Cuba to put down an inhuman war, to make way for retaliatory bloodshed. Our business is to bring peace, not to make way for vendetta. If we recognize the republic we shall have no power to prevent wholesale execution of all the private enemies of the Cuban patriots. While if we refrain from conferring on them at once the attributes of sovereignty we can restore order and secure a stable government, which will guarantee safety as well as liberty to all Cuban residents. Cuba has no

an argument which she can understand, per- | honor and by justice, unmoved by any such | tors who are trying to show their devotion by recognizing the republic may well take his advice and refrain.

CHEAPER TELEPHONES NEEDED.

The annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company was held in Boston recently, and in his address the president declared that the output of telephones and the increase in the number of exchange subscribers was unprecedented in the business. He added that the gains in the pay stations in the last two years were equal to the aggregate gains of the six preceding years. The figures of the annual report showed a condition of marvellous prosperity. The total income for the year was \$5,130,844; while the total income in 1896 was \$4,327,324. zen of a republic than to perform his An extremely large proportion of the income was clear profit, for the annual report states government for which he is in part respon- that the net income in 1897 was \$4,169,674, and that dividends were paid for 1897 amounting to \$3,682,948. The balance-sheet on December 31, 1897, showed total assets of \$60,779,841. It also showed a reserve of \$4,025,628, in addition to the surplus of \$2,590,521. It is evident from these statements and these

figures that the Bell Telephone Company has

been one of the most gainful corporations ever organized in this country. Its proportion of clear profits to expenditures has been exceedingly impressive. When the telephone subscribers in New-York reflect upon these figures they cannot fail to be unhappy, because they are still required to pay such large sums for tele-Not only are the rentals of telephones in this city plainly excessive in proportion to the genuine merits of the service given, but when any telephone subscriber in the Borough of Manhattan wishes to talk to a subscriber in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the Borough of Richmond, or to a subscriber in any part of our suburbs, including Jersey City and other New-Jersey places, an extra charge is imposed. People who are familiar with the actual amounts paid for telephone service in the Borough of Manhattan must feel that they are paying too much for what they get. It is not intended to intimate that the profits of the company which owns the telephones in this borough, or of the companies which control the telephone service in the vicinity of this bor-The blanks are to be obtained, together with ough, are anything like so huge as the vast profits of the Bell Telephone Company itself. Bureau of Elections in the various When the users of the telephone all over the boroughs. These are at No. 300 Mulberry-st., in United States study the figures of the annual the Borough of Manhattan; at No. 19 Smith-st., report of the Bell company, and when they inform themselves as to the low rates for tele hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st, and Mott-ave., in phone service in England and on the Continent of Europe, it will not be surprising if Richmond, and at the Police Station, Astoria, in they become impatient and restless because the Borough of Queens. After the citizen has Americans are required to pay so much more filled out the blank he should take, mail or send in proportion for telephone communications it by a trusty messenger back to the same office than subscribers are compelled to pay in Engfrom which he got it. Then he will have the land and on the Continent. The reduction of satisfaction of having fulfilled the first and not | telephone charges has been fought at Albany and other State capitals with conspicuous abil ity, ingenuity and stubbornness. The unhappy subscribers of the Borough of Manhattan are not likely to get service at reasonable rates until an agitation has been entered upon so active and so energetic that the Legislature will not

> It would be a gracious and generous act if the men in control of the corporations which own the telephones in this State and in other States would recognize the obvious fact that they have already made splendid profits out of the tele phone monopoly, and that it is time for them to be more liberal and benevolent in their treatment of telephone subscribers and of the American people generally. Since the telephone first came into use the cost of travel in our cities and our communities generally has been much diminished. Consider the system of transfers on many surface lines in all the boroughs of this city and in many other cities, and it cannot be denied that in most of the important cities towns and villages of the country people now have ample opportunities for riding many miles in cable cars or in electric cars for low rates of fare. The tendency has been for years to give the public larger returns for moderate expenditure in many matters. Many kinds of clothing and many kinds of food can be bought much more cheaply than a few years ago. The charges for deal since the telephone was invented. Officers of the local telephone company insist that their system supplies so many calls for the money paid that they are not making objectionable profits. But when the annual report of the Bell company sets forth the prodigious gains of that corporation the telephone subscribers in the Borough of Manhattan cannot be convinced that the local telephone company is earning only fair and equitable profits on the amount of capital actually and honestly invested. New-Yorkers are paying too much for telephone service, and the next Legislature should cut the rates sharply.

venture to refuse a reduction.

If Bryan delays much longer to offer his military services to the Government he will presently find his political fences too much out of

Mayor Van Wyck's explosions are not so copious as those of Mauna Loa, but they make up in piquancy whatever they may lack in volume. "Little pot, soon hot" was an aphorism current among his Dutch ancestors, whereof their descendant gives daily, or at least semiweekly, verification.

New-York shelters a lot of Spanlards, who are allowed to go about without the slightest moles-General Lee. His conduct in Havana and his tation. Nobody pays any attention to them whatever. The sins of their country and countrymen, though scarlet as the scarfs of their bandilleros, are not visited upon them by any popular outbreak, and the militia does not have to guard their houses. All this is in marked contrast with the present situation of Americans in Spanish territory. They have had to fly from Cuba in peril of being murdered, and are likely to have to depart out of the Feninsula for the same reason. Fortunately there are not many of them beyond those officially anchored there, and these are ready to slip their cables at a moment's notice, lucky to get away without a safe conduct-or with one.

> horn, and is ready to wade in Spanish gore up to his ears if the emergency calls for that de gree of submersion. Having failed in politics, he may succeed in arms, and ought to be given a chance.

> Chicago has a new Board of Aldermen, and on a careful count of noses it is asserted by the reformers that a majority of them are honest men. In this unparalleled emergency the question naturally arises, What is Chicago going to do about it? There is always the chance that the moral diagnosis of the reformers may be wrong, and the further possibility that the municipal syndic going into office perfectly honest may presently become just an average Chicago Alderman; but if the complexion of the Board be really what the reformers state it may introduce a condition of things there as salutary as it is unprecedented and unexpected.

Chilian political crises come and go and nobody outside ever hears of them except by accident. A few years ago that little coast country was on the point of declaring war against the United States, confident that it could conquer us in a two weeks' campaign; but the storm blew over, and the peppery little sub-Andean republic has been tolerably quiet in the interval; not changing its Ministry on an average more than three or four times a year. Just now, in consequence

of the serious samest of foreign and internal as-

fairs, Señor Eulojo Altamirano has been called to power, succeeding a government which had lasted only a few months, and in a few months more somebody else will in all likelihood be called on to succeed him. None of these incldents would concern us particularly but for the strong pro-Spanish sentiment of that country, likely in case of war to find some mode of expressing itself as ridiculous as that of the Mexican greasers who the other day rushed across the Texas frontier to whip the United States, and were driven back by a squad of cowboys. Chill talks about furnishing a regiment and a battle-ship for Spain in case of war, and in certain contingencies may require a little looking after. Ordinarily she gets about as much attention from the United States as French Guiana r the Azores, and what she does get is directed rather to her guano than to her politics or

PERSONAL.

The foreign fellowship for 1898-'99 offered by the Baltimore Association for the Promotion of University Education for Women has been awarded to Miss Florence Leftwich, of Baltimore, who is a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

made a journey to Abyssinia and painted portraits of King Menelek and Ras Makonnen, which will be exhibited at the next Paris Salon. He tried also to paint Queen Talta, but after rosing for one day she refused to go on, as she could not sit still long Mark Twain gave a public reading of some of his wa writings last month in Vienna. A Miss Alice

A young French painter, M. Paul Buffet, has

Potter was to give a reading of the piece herself, and invited the humorist to be present, when, to everybody's surprise, he asked to be allowed to read himself. The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" remarks that there is a peculiar charm in Mark Twain's reading and in his attractive personality. Professor James E. Keeler, of the Allegheny Ob servatory, has decided to accept the post of director of the Lick Observatory, recently tendered to him, and will go to Mount Hamilton next month. The people of Allegheny and Pittsburg the prescribed time to \$200,000 needed for a new astronomical observatory

and telescope for Professor Keeler. It is an inter-esting circumstance that this gentleman and Pro-fessor George E. Hale, of the Yerkes Observatory, who are now to have charge of the two greatest refracting telescopes in the world, are particularly warm friends. They spent two or three days in New-York this week in a very chummy way. The late Sir John Arnott, of Ireland, was fond of elling the following stery: A certain man, believing that by some losses which occurred twenty years ago Sir John Arnott was financially ruined, and that his embarrassments would shorten his life-he was then upward of sixty-insured his life for a great sum at a high premium. Sir John, owever, did hot fall and did not die. however, did not fail and did not die. The insurer paid the premium until it ruined him, and then sold the policy to a syndicate, which paid the sum twice over and will now reap the disappointing result of the speculation. Sir John always told this story with a superabounding good humor, free from every trace of irritation or resentment, and ended with the remark, accompanied with a merry twinkle of his eye, "They will, I expect, be paying that premium for a little time longer,"

When the Maine was blown up, says "The Boston Herald," the wife of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was at her home in Washington. She had heard nothing of the news, when she was awakened about 4 o'clock in the morning by a violent knocking at the door of her house. Finally Mrs. Wainwright rose and looked out of the window, asking what was the matter. A voice called out:
"Are you the wife of Lieutenaut-Commander Wainwright?" "Yes, what do you want?" "The Maine
has been totally destroyed. We are reporters and
wish for some information about Mr. Wainwright."
Only this and nothing more. The shock caused the
poor lady to fall in a dead faint, from which she
did not rally for several hours, and, fortunately for
her, it was then known her husband was not
among the lost. asking what was the matter. A voice called out:

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The decision of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana to discontinue French as one of the official languages of the State will surprise many people who did not know that it has been an offi-

Visitor-And your daughter painted this beautiful picture? Mrs. Uppetartt-My daughter paint it? No, in-deed! Her teacher did the work. Considering what we pay him for lessons, it was the least he could do!-(Boston Transcript.

The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, of Boston, is about to issue a history of Oberlin College, by the Rev. D. L. Leonard. Speaking of the Rev. Charles G. Finney, the first stor of the Broadway Tabernacle, in this city Mr. Leonard says: "If to him Oberlin owes an incalculable debt, as she does, his indebtedness to her is also great beyond expression. For forty years the theological seminary was the chief seat Who can measure the influence which went forth from the theological classfoom and the pulpit of the First Caurch? Hundreds of ministers were trained into the conceptions of truth and duty and character cherished by this flery evangelist, while by the ten thousand young men and women came under his potent spell, gained godly ideals and scattered all the world over to live what they had learned, to impart to others what they themselves

Don't you come around here with any more of your patent frauda," said Uncle Reuben, "I've been took in once, but you ain't goin' to ketch me "What's the matter?" asked the gentlemanly agent. "The lightning rods I sold you are all right,

agent. "The lightning rods I seed," aren't they."
"All right? Well, mebby you call 'em all right, but they've been up for more'n six months now, and the lightnin' hasn't hit 'em once!"—(Chicago and the lightnin' hasn't hit 'em once!"—(Chicago

"For years," says "The Atchison Globe, Atchison woman has begged her husband to allow her to take a cottage at the seashere, and he has refused, much to his neighbors' indignation. This year he has consented, and, to his surprise, neighbors are abusing him more than ever. They say that he wants her to go to the seashere that she may be blown up by a Spanish warship!"

"Hasn't the story about his accepting a big bribe hurt that official?" asked one Chinese citizen.
"Not much," answered another. "It seems to me he is treated with more respect than ever. The fact that he could get so much money for his influence shows what a lot of it he must have."— (Washington Star.

"The Millinery Trade Review" says that "not 10 per cent of the birds or parts of birds used in millinery are song birds or parts of song birds, but 75 per cent are imported from China and Japan and are killed for their destructiveness, and the balance are feathers of birds used for food."

First Sea Serpent-Say, it looks as if we were oing to have a pretty dull time along the coast this summer.
Second ditto ditto—You may have a dull time, but I expect to scare more people than ever.
"How are you going to work it?"
"I'm going to the a yellow Spanish flag to the tip of my tait."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Constitution": "Will a man be allowed to carry the gun he prefers in the war? I have one that say service in every battle of the late war, and which, to my certain knowledge, has killed one hundred and twenty men. I carried a notebo with me the first two years of the war and kept count, till it got to be such an ordinary thing that I lost interest in it. But I know that it has killed one hundred and twenty, and that it is in as good fighting trim now as it was then. I have come to have an affection for it, and if I enlist I hope

Her View of It.—"Did you read that advertise-ment of the woman in Kentucky who wants to sell herself into slavery?" asked the fluffy-haired

woman. "I did." said the short-haired woman. "I don't see why she so beat about the bush. Why did she not say plainly that she wanted to marry?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

series of pictures of the recent solar eclipse had been taken for use with a cinematograph, was stolen in London a fortnight ago, somewhere between the docks and Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This film, the product of the labor of the Rev. J. M. Bacon, was to be used by the Astronomet Royal, Mr. Christie, to illustrate a lecture on the eclipse before the Royal Society. He has offered a reward of \$250 for the recovery of the precious strip. It is the first series of pictures of its kind ever taken.

easy for the boys to get in or out of college-bectuse there are "Gates at each end," President Gates and Janitor Gates, who have been in charge of the building ever since 1860. The joke is now broken, as President Gates and his family left yesterday for Europe. They sall for New-York Eaturday on a long leave of absence—(Holyoke Transoriot.

ARGUMENTS SPAIN RESPECTS.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD COMMENDS THE ADMINISTRATION FOR ITS WAR PREPARATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A generation has now grown up who, fortunately for themselves, have had no personal experience of war. But most of them have profited by the teachings of history. They have learned that war is always deplorable and always productive of human misery, and yet that there are times when a nation cannot and ought not to avoid it. As the crimes of individuals must be dealt with by courts and jailers and prisons, so those of nations must sometimes be submitted to war as their only tribunal of last resort. In this the popular understanding of war is right and sound.

On the other hand, some of the popular ideas concerning it are very crude. There is a hazy notion that battles would of themselves cure the ills of the body politic, just as Dr. Sangrado used to hold that all diseases could be cured by plentiful blood-letting. Hence come clamors for hasty hostilities, and impatience with all other methods. Napoleon, who was a master of the art of war,

defined it as being the art of massing an overwhelming force at a given place and time. It was so that he won his victories. The object of war is not to kill off a larger or smaller number of enemies, but to compel them to yield withdraw or surrender. Every student at West Point or Annapolis knows-what civilians are apt to forget-that sanguinary, indecisive fighting is a useless mistake. It may make a few heroes and a thousand mourners, but it does not advance the object of the war. It is so that savage tribes war with each other as they would with wild beasts. They hope to exterminate their opponents. Of course they fail, and so live on in active or passive hostility without results.

All our modern warlike inventions and destructive appliances are devised, not with the view of increasing the horrors of war, but of mitigating them-of mitigating them by rendering resistance hopeless and surrender speedy The great generals of modern times seek to make their campaigns short, sharp and decisive, thus attaining success with the least possible loss of life.

Our present purpose as a nation is to compe the Spaniards to evacuate Cuba, leaving the inhabitants in peace and free to govern themselves. We shall accomplish this purpose, not by desultory killing and maiming Spanfards here and there, but by massing such naval and military force at each point of resistance as will compel the Spanish, either before or after battles, to quit the island. It may be a matter of surprise to some im-

patient readers to be told that we are not procrastinating, but are now and for some weeks have been practising the "art of war," and practising it with success. The joint action of Congress and the President in formulating the issues and providing for fleets and armles, the rapid preparations of the War and Navy departments in equipping ships and troops for the conflict, the proffers of men and money, the enthusiastic response of the people-all these are actual and necessary steps in war, fortunately taken in advance, and not left, as too ofter happens, till after the conflict has begun. Every soldier, every sailor, every ship, every gun, whether they get into action or not, are arguments that Spain sees and respects. Contrast her present attitude in invoking mediation and enumerating the so-called "concessions" she has made, with her haughty defiance of a few months ago, when she would "never, never make a single one."

She will find a way to get out of Cuba when ever she realizes that she must. She will not go till she does. To show her that the irresistible logic of events requires her going is the next step that we have to take. It is not so important that we strike soon as it is that we strike hard. That is the "art of war."

FREDERICK W. SEWARD. Montrose-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., April 14, 1898

WORK AT ANCIENT CORINTH.

THE AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS BEGUN AND PROMISING MOST INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

Sir: The American excavations on the site of

To the Editor of The Tribuna

ancient Corinth were resumed by Director Richardson on March 23. The work will be pushed this year with unusual vigor, in the hope of make cavations during the war excitement of last spring. As a large amount of earth has to be removed in order to uncover the agora which is at the point where the work is now beginning, about fifteen feet deep, a portion of the track, some 1,500 feet, which was used by the French in the excavations at Delphi, has been purchased, as well as twelve dump-cars, and the slow processes of conveying dirt in baskets on the shoulders of men will be replaced by more wholesale methods. The work started with eighty men and various mules.

The excavations of year before last were largely tentative in their character, but resulted in the discovery of the theatre, a brilliantly fortunate success in itself, inasmuch as it served to locate the general topography, and guide with certainty to at least the neighborhood of the agora. One of the trial trenches which was dug in the hope of finding the agora came upon a broad, finely paved street, running between what were evidently important public buildings; but little has been done beyond this. It remains for the work of this year, which will be conducted in the region of this trench, to lay bare the street and its buildings.

Sufficient land has been expropriated by the Government and placed at the disposal of the American School to occupy the excavators for the present year. The funds left over from what was collected in 1896 and 1897 are sufficient to buy the track and cars and to make a beginning of this year's work. Fifteen hundred dollars more, however, is needed. The treasurer of the school, Gardiner M. Lane, No. 44 State-st., Boston, will receive contributions fo the purpose.

The new Austrian Institute, under the direction of Dr. Adolph Wilhelm, has just begun exploration and excavation on the site of the Artemis temple of Lusoi in the northern Peloponnesus. Mr. Hogarth, the new director of the English School, is prospecting with a view to beginning excavations in Crete.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER. Ithaca, N. Y., April 11, 1898;

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"La Poupée" will be presented at Daly's Theatre this evening, as has been announced all along-Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has denied the application of Henry Lowenfeld, of London, for an injunction restraining Oscar Hammerstein and Augustin Daly from producing this work.

It has been decided to give a third matinee p formance of "Under the Red Robe," with J. E. Dodson as Richelieu, at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday of next week.

A season of operetta will begin at the Harlen Opera House on May 23, under the direction of Paul Steindorff. Miss Louise Hepner has been en-gaged to head the company. The opening piece will be "The Beggar Student."

In consequence of the early closing of Hoyt's students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School will be given at the Garden Theatre on Friday afternoon of next week. The programme will include four one-act plays—"Hands Down," by H. A. du Souchet; "A Bundle of Old Letters," by Julia Schayer; "A Rainy Day," by Frances Johnson, and "A Before-Breakfast Run," by Henry Stebbins.

Union Square Theatre for the week of April X, in